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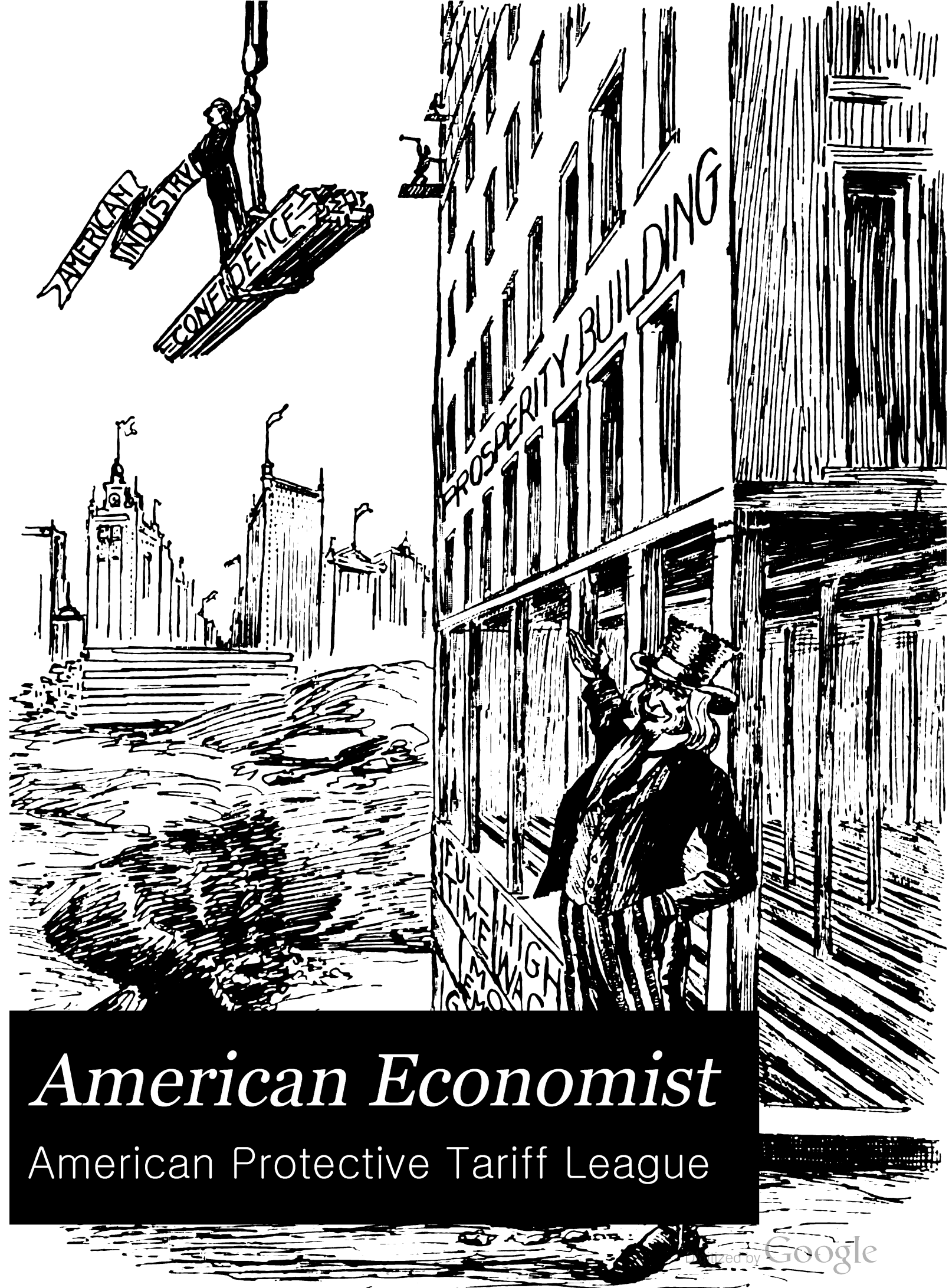
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American Economist

American Protective Tariff League

Eicon P10.10

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FROM

The Publishers

American Economist

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)

*Devoted to the Protection of American Labor and
Industries.*

VOLUME XXVII.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1901.

NEW YORK:

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE,

135 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

1033-1a

Econ P 10.16

1033-1a

The Publishers

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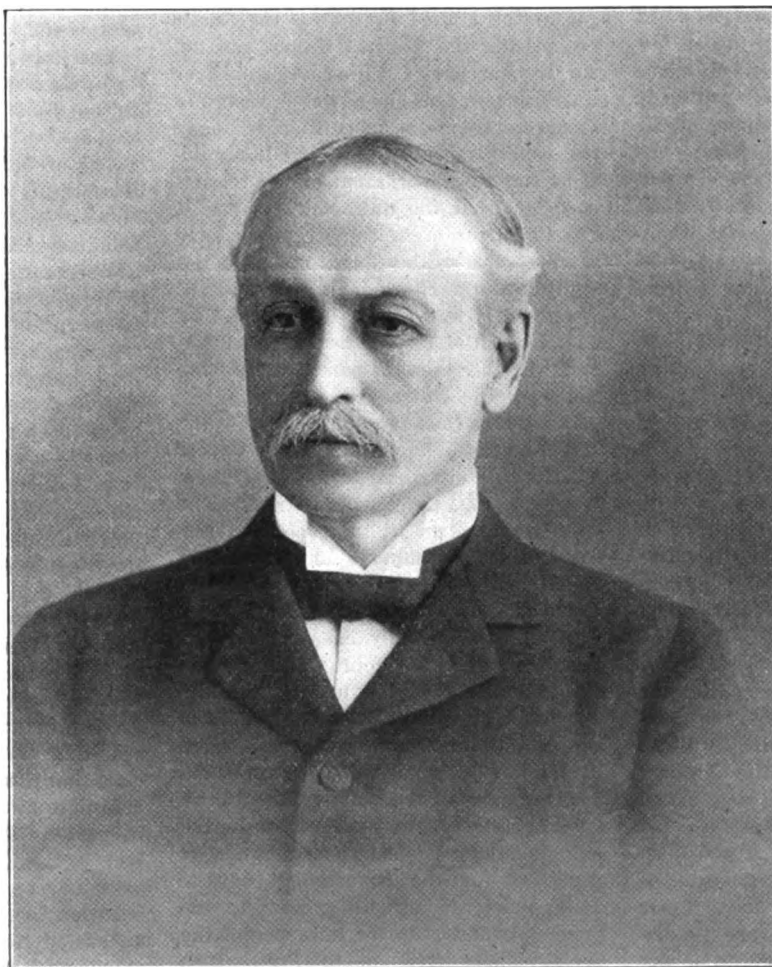
American Economist

DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

VOLUME XXVII.—No. 23.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1901

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The Late Alfred Ray,

Member of The American Protective Tariff League.

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Dissecting the Babcock Plan.

Discussion of Representative Babcock's idea of removing the Tariff from all products of the steel trust has brought out some interesting facts about the steel trade. It has been shown that big as the big trust is, it by no means controls the steel trade in this country, there being many establishments, some of them employing a large number of men, which have no connection with the trust. It seems to be generally admitted that the removal of the Tariff on steel products would not injure the big trust to any marked extent, but it is claimed that it would necessitate an immediate reduction of wages in all steel establishments not in the trust. This claim, which is being made by those who ought to know whereof they speak, is causing many who were at first inclined to favor Mr. Babcock's idea to entertain doubts of its wisdom, and if it be substantiated by unprejudiced investigation, which a number of members of the House are quietly making, the bill for the repeal of the Tariff on steel products will not be supported by a corporal's guard of Republicans in either branch of Congress at the coming session. Desirable as many consider it to curb the power of the big trusts, the Republican majority in Congress are not going to be stampeded into the support of anything of the sort without carefully considering it from every point of view, and they will certainly not allow any legislation to get through that will reduce the wages of American workingmen.—Crawfordsville (Ind.) "Journal."

RUSSIA MAKING ANOTHER BLUFF.**Her Latest Move in Tariff Retaliation is Unreasonable, Unjust and Offensive.**

The country will probably be again alarmed by the Free-Trade press with all sorts of statements concerning our "loss of trade" with Russia because of Secretary Gage's order made in March last placing a duty on petroleum under the provisions of our Tariff law; and those who may not fully understand the matter are entitled to be fully advised of the last growl of the bear. If the United States cannot stand up for its own Protective policy against the bluffs made by Russia, and which may be made by other countries, Congress may as well repeal our revenue law and go out of the business of Protecting home industries. Paragraph 626 of the Dingley Tariff law of 1897 admits "free" of duty at least 32 different kinds of oil and products therefrom,

Provided, that if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum or the products of crude petroleum, produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products, so imported, equal to the duty imposed by such country.

What is wrong or internationally unfair in that? Why should we not collect the same amount of duty on any article coming from a country that levies a duty on that article when it comes from the United States?

It is not only petroleum that is subject to the above provision, but Paragraph 675 provides for a duty on sulphuric acid in such cases. And why not? Section 5 of our law does the same thing substantially in the case of sugar where the exporting country pays an export bounty. Other nations than Russia are not heard to complain. And suppose they did? Are the provisions of our liberal "free" list that let in over 50 per cent. of foreign goods in 1900 without payment of duty to be rigidly maintained all along the line without any provisional power to retaliate in cases where nations impose duties on articles coming from the United States that we let in "free" coming from such nations?

So, too, the "free" list of our Tariff law provides for the "free" entry into this country of coffee, tea, tonquin, tonka beans and vanilla beans, with power, however, in the President to suspend their "free" entry whenever any nation from which such articles come imposes on the agricultural, manufactured or other products from the United States unequal and unreasonable rates of duty, and in such case we

impose various rates of duty. That was substantially the provision of Section 3 of the McKinley law of 1890, only that the provision then ran to sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides.

It is also true that Paragraph 491 of the Dingley law provides for the "free" entry of certain binding twine, provided, however, that if any nation levies a duty on it when it comes to that nation from the United States, then our duty on it from such a nation shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. What, pray, is wrong about that?

We have heard nearly enough from Russia about retaliation—a nation with which we have comparatively a small trade, which has not only prohibitive Tariff provisions, maximum and minimum duties, and which is doing everything possible that ingenuity and evasion can devise to build up her own industries at the expense of every nation on earth. The economic game with her Ministers seems to be to scare those who have in charge our Protection policy and our industrial development. Russia may take one step too many! The United States is not hunting for a fight nor for a commercial war. About four years ago our Congress enacted a liberal, fair and conservative revenue law, and Secretary Gage is simply endeavoring, as against what seems to be intermeddling by the State Department, to carry out its provisions. He is doing his plain duty and nothing more. It was nearly seventeen months, in the case of Russian export bounty sugar, before the Secretary issued his order under Section 5 of the Dingley law imposing a countervailing duty on such sugar. For sixteen months thereafter Russia did not complain of it. Suddenly, through and because of some diplomatic talk in or about the State Department looking to the negotiations of one of Mr. Kasson's treaties, Secretary Gage suspended his order. He even went so far as to send to Russia an expert who reported that Russia did lay an export duty on export sugar, and in February, 1901, the Secretary, as was his duty, reimposed the countervailing duty. Russia had her "financial" agent here, and a clamor at once arose that the Secretary's action was a commercial error. No note was taken of either our law, its object or its official requirements. A delegation from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, making articles which a "trust" confessedly controls, hastened to Washington and was heard by the Secretary. From the noise made one would have supposed that the implement manufacturers of this country were about to be ruined by the very slight increase of duty that the Russian Minister placed on a very few articles. It was stated, among other things, that our export

trade with Russia to the extent of thirty millions a year would be destroyed and much more to the same effect. The facts were that our export trade to Russia last year did not amount to ten millions all told, and that the Russian order slightly increasing her duty on some articles reached less than three millions a year, and the complaint being largely based on reaping machines, the Secretary said that they were not reached by the order at all. In fact, agricultural implements were exempted from the order! The tempest in a teapot thereupon subsided. The Cincinnati "Times" well said:

Do the manufacturers who are protesting against the present Russian Tariff imbroglio ever stop to consider this proposition: "If the American Tariff is to be altered every time some European nation finds its provisions objectionable, what will ultimately become of the Protective policy?" . . . Don't let European nations get the idea that when Russia, to whom we sell less than one-half of one per cent. of our total exports, threatens to cut off that infinitesimal trade, we are prepared to bow down and alter our Tariff laws, or other Governments of more moment to us as customers may decide that it is possible for them to secure like changes.

Don't forget that all commercial Europe is alarmed at the aggressive commercial and industrial growth of America, and that the leading economists of the Continent are urging just such a policy.

Secretary Gage refused to yield to the Russian demand, and the clamor of men who did not know what they were talking about and who were evidently willing to sacrifice the new sugar industry of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and California, provided only that they could get a trifle more trade. Built up as the implement "trust" has been by the Protective Tariff, its members should have been the last to destroy or even injure the development of our sugar industry.

The Secretary of the Treasury wisely left the matter as to whether Russia, under her law and regulations, did in fact pay an export bounty on sugar to our Board of General Appraisers, and Russia subsided. In a very able and exhaustive opinion by Judge Somerville, now before me, the Board held that it was very clear that Russia did pay or grant, indirectly, an export bounty, and in case that opinion is held good in our Circuit Courts and an appeal is taken to the United States Supreme Court, the matter will be finally determined within a few months. Was it not fair to leave the disputed question to the courts? It was during Mr. Cleveland's administration that Germany set up the claim that her export bounty on sugar was "purely a domestic affair," but did Congress change its attitude or our laws? And yet our export trade with Germany in 1892, 1893, 1894, averaged over \$90,-

000,000, as against, say, \$5,000,000 with Russia.

If, as Russia contends, she exports to us little or no sugar, how can she be injured by a little necessary delay? She found no fault with the enforcement of our law for at least sixteen months. Why force the matter now? And why not find fault with Great Britain, or with her dependency, India, that imposes nearly double the countervailing duty on Russian sugar that we do? The truth of the matter is this play of Russia is a bluff, and it breaks out in spots. A little while ago it was sugar. Now it is petroleum. What will it be next? Under her ingenious sugar law and regulations Russia, that produced only 130,000 tons in 1870, had run her production in 1900 up to 900,000 tons, more than she can consume, and she wants to market the surplus in the United States at an advantage over other European sugar producing nations like Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Austria-Hungary, which take of us annually as follows in round figures:

Germany	\$187,000,000
Belgium	48,000,000
France	88,000,000
Holland	89,000,000
Austria-Hungary	7,000,000

Would we not be indeed foolish to extend to Russia any sugar advantage over such nations! It would be sure to bring on a commercial war, the very thing this country should avoid.

E. HAM.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1901.

Nothing to Do with the Tariff.

When an American manufacturer finds that he has overstocked the market at home, he ships his surplus abroad and sells it at a price which enables him to compete with England, France or Germany in their own markets. He is satisfied in many cases to get back his original investment and the cost of transportation. By doing this he is able to keep his plant in operation and give his men employment all the time. If this were not done many manufacturing institutions in the United States would be forced at various times to work on half-time or even shut down until they had realized upon the stock in hand. It is this system which has been largely responsible for the tremendous extensions of American trade abroad, especially in machinery, during the recent and prevailing full tide of production. In this respect the difference in prices at home and abroad has absolutely nothing to do with the Tariff question, and many manufacturers assert that a reduction in the Tariff at home would simply result in reduced wages to their men and have little or no effect in any other direction.—New York "Commercial Advertiser."

CANADA'S PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

It Has Worked Badly for Canada and Hasn't Hurt Us.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Conservative party in Canada, in a speech delivered last week aptly pointed out the ridiculous position Canada finds herself in as a result of the enactment of a preferential Tariff in favor of Great Britain. In order to give this preference to Great Britain without giving the same rates to Germany and Belgium it became necessary for Great Britain to denounce her commercial treaties with those two nations. But a new arrangement on the part of Great Britain and Germany secured to the former the lowest Tariff rates in Germany, though Canadian products have to pay the highest rates.

Canada gives Great Britain Tariff rates of 33 1-3 per cent. lower than those given to any other nation, and all she has secured in return, as Mr. Borden stated, is the exclusion of her products from Germany, excepting on the payment of rates higher than Great Britain, the United States and some other nations pay. The implication in the speech was apparently that Great Britain not only gave nothing in return for the unasked-for preference, but actually sacrificed Canadian interests in Germany in order to secure lower rates for British products.

That, however, is not the entire story. The preferential Tariff given to Great Britain without any return was specially designed by the Canadian Government to injure the United States. The Canadian statesmen are not in the habit of giving something for nothing. They had no intention of sacrificing a part of their revenue on imports from Great Britain for the mere purpose of exhibiting their loyalty to the throne. No such sacrifice was asked for, nor was it expected. But the Canadian rulers thought that it would build up British trade in Canada at the expense of the United States, and thus force this country into another jug-handled reciprocity treaty in which the Canadians would get the big end. That assumption also proved a mistake.

Despite the advantage given to the British the exports of the United States to Canada have grown faster than those of Great Britain. In the last fiscal year Canada imported from this country, according to her statistics, \$93,700,200 in value of merchandise, and from Great Britain \$37,060,100 worth. The amount taken from the United States includes a good deal that was exported from Canada, but even when allowance is made for that Canada's preferential Tariff has proved a great failure. It is a case of the bitter being bitten.—Philadelphia "Press."

American Economist

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

**THE AMERICAN
PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE**



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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1901

135 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 485-18TH ST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

One Year, - - - - - Two Dollars
Five Copies, one year, - Seven Dollars
Seven Copies, one year, - Ten Dollars
Single Copy, - - - - - Five Cents

Entered at New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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ADDRESS

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE,
135 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
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Sheep Census for 1901.

In view of the present low price of wool throughout the world, the lowest known for many years, and the great prostration now prevailing in the wool and sheep industry in every country, except the United States, it is interesting to know how the American sheep farmer fares. He fares best among all his competitors, very much the best. His industry has not been ruined; far from it. He is infinitely better off than are the sheep and wool producers of the rest of creation. Vastly better off he is than during the disastrous free wool period of 1894-'97 and the succeeding two years of a home market overstocked with foreign wools brought here free of duty. So great was the glut of foreign wool under the Wilson Tariff law that it was not until 1900 that our domestic growers began to feel the benefit of the duty on wool restored by the Dingley Tariff. Even now there is on hand a considerable quantity of the free wool that was rushed in during the closing months of the Wilson law.

A year ago the sheep census of THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE showed some surprising results. Contrasted with the free-wool period of 1896 the census for 1900 showed a gain of 71.44 per cent. in the total number of sheep owned and a gain of 121.59 per cent. in average value per head. But this was before the bottom dropped out of the world's wool markets. Since then the great slump in wool values has taken place.

Have American flocks decreased, and has their value per head declined along with the sheep of Australia, South America and other wool producing countries? Decidedly not.

On the contrary, the sheep census of 1901, just completed by THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE, shows:

Number of States reporting..... 40
Number of reports received..... 707
Sheep owned, March, 1901..... 1,464,781
Sheep owned, March, 1900..... 1,256,738

Gain for 1901..... 208,043
Percentage of gain for 1900..... 16.55

It is found that against an average value of \$3.90 per head in March, 1900, the average value for March, 1901, was \$4.04, an increase of 14 cents per head, or 3.59 per cent.

It would appear that the American sheep raiser has a marked advantage over the flock masters of the rest of the world. First, he has in his favor a Protective Tariff which fixes an irreducible minimum of market value for his fleeces. Unless the foreign grower sells his wool for nothing, he cannot compete with the domestic grower in the American market. The Dingley Tariff takes care of that. Second, the average value per head of American sheep

is kept up by the enormous demand for mutton and lambs for food purposes. The American wage earner, when busily employed at high wages, as he has been for three or four years past and now is, consumes from three to thirty times more meat than the other wage earners of the world. He is fond of good mutton and juicy lamb, and he is a tremendous consumer of these meats. In fact, he is the best customer the American butcher has. It is not the rich people, but the wage earners, that keep the butcher shops going. It is no longer possible, as it was in 1896, under Wilson Tariff free wool, to buy a good sheep for 50 cents. That day has passed, and will come no more as long as the Tariff on wool protects the wool grower while the Tariff on all lines of production makes times good, wages high and the consuming capacity of 76,000,000 people three to thirty times greater than the consuming capacity of the rest of the people on earth.

Condensed into a form easily read and understood, the sheep census of THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE for 1901 is as follows:

State.	Number of reports.	No. of sheep owned in March, 1900.	March, 1901.
Arizona	4	37,500	32,500
Arkansas	2	265	530
California	7	27,015	30,470
Colorado	9	70,624	70,030
Connecticut	3	35	97
Idaho	6	133,100	194,300
Illinois	6	509	501
Indiana	59	8,351	7,616
Indian Ter....	2	94	155
Iowa	8	268	1,029
Kansas	8	3,813	4,367
Kentucky	55	1,712	1,643
Louisiana	1	10	16
Maryland	6	156	303
Michigan	49	4,309	4,102
Minnesota	4	616	985
Mississippi	1	2,000	2,300
Missouri	70	4,033	5,646
Montana	83	481,520	530,010
Nebraska	12	5,815	6,460
Nevada	1	7,000	7,000
New Mexico....	9	32,400	52,710
New York	17	1,054	1,279
North Carolina..	28	1,223	1,051
North Dakota...	20	31,236	32,747
Ohio	29	24,929	25,735
Oklahoma	5	4,950	6,760
Oregon	32	25,159	28,917
Pennsylvania ...	4	882	974
South Carolina..	1	31	71
South Dakota...	17	20,533	37,378
Tennessee	1	172	98
Texas	25	58,587	69,069
Utah	15	99,925	115,725
Vermont	4	625	655
Virginia	5	135	360
Washington	14	24,027	32,715
West Virginia...	53	3,785	3,751
Wisconsin	4	238	271
Wyoming	28	129,102	154,503

Totals..... 707 1,256,738 1,464,781
Number of States reporting..... 40
Number of reports received..... 707
Number. Value.
Sheep owned in March, 1901. 1,464,781 \$4.04
Sheep owned in March, 1900. 1,256,738 3.90

Gain for March, 1901..... 208,043 \$0.14
Percentage of gain for 1901.. 0.1655 0.0359

Manufacturers and Reciprocity.

Speaking with regard to the discussion of reciprocity at the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in Detroit, Mr. Theodore C. Search, president of that association, says:

I judge that there is somewhat of a misunderstanding with regard to the discussion of reciprocity at our convention, and the action that was taken looking toward the holding of a general convention for further discussion on the subject.

This matter proved to be of such deep interest to the manufacturers who gathered in Detroit that almost the entire business sessions of the convention were devoted to the discussion of commercial reciprocity from various points of view. The sentiments there expressed seemed to be practically unanimous in favor of active efforts to secure treaties of commercial reciprocity with other countries with a view to the extension of our foreign trade. I fear that there exists an impression that this was a sort of Free-Trade or Tariff Reform movement, but the fact is quite the reverse of this. Nearly every manufacturer who spoke on the subject prefaced his remarks by saying that he had been a life-long Protectionist, and still held the same opinions. There was not a single speaker in the entire convention who argued from a Free-Trade standpoint or who spoke against the Protective policy on general principles. It was recognized by all present as both fair and expedient to throw the matter open for fuller and freer discussion by a body of manufacturers which should represent a wider diversity of interests than was represented in our convention. With this end in view, the convention adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers to arrange for the holding of a general convention for the discussion of commercial reciprocity, and the formulation of suggestions for legislation on the subject, such a convention to be made up of representatives of all the leading manufacturing interests. Our Executive Committee will make arrangements to this end, and such a convention will be organized early in the fall.

It is with a view of bringing together and harmonizing all the interests affected by probable reciprocity treaties that the holding of a reciprocity convention is contemplated. It is not to the interest of our manufacturers as a whole that this question shall be passed upon and determined by those who hold extreme views.

I have seen this movement characterized both as a Protectionist scheme and a Free-Trade plot, but know that when it is thoroughly understood it will be found to be neither, but simply an effort on the part of the manufacturers to ascertain what can be accomplished by treaties of commercial reciprocity with other nations, what changes this would necessarily involve in our own Tariff, and what interests would be affected, both by the wider opening of foreign markets and possible alterations in our own Tariff schedules. The question is one that demands consideration, and the issue is one that cannot be evaded.

We quote President Search in full because his remarks completely negative the claims of Free-Traders and Revisionaries that the Detroit convention declared in favor of the abandonment of Protection and the adoption of a wholesale scheme of special trade treaties. The National Association of Manufacturers did nothing of the sort. Presi-

dent Search may be considered fairly good authority on that point. Instead of embarking on a sea of Tariff tinkering the level-headed business men decided to hold a special convention and go into the reciprocity question deeply, thoroughly, systematically, in order to ascertain what may be wisely and properly done in that direction without injustice and injury to interests now dependent for their existence upon the Protection guaranteed them by the Dingley Tariff. In short, the manufacturers propose to do precisely what Special Plenipotentiary Kasson should have done, but didn't, before he negotiated those foolish treaties which the Senate refused to consider and ratify. Mr. Kasson took a leap in the dark. The manufacturers will act with their eyes wide open. Once they are informed as

Sees Every Flag but His Own.



to facts and conditions we venture to say they will not engage in the slaughter-house business, so far as domestic industries are concerned.

A "Warning."

The Protection organ, the *ECONOMIST*, if it has any discreet friends, will stop its calling Representative Babcock a traitor because he has expressed the opinion that it would be well to reduce certain duties. The deliberations of the National Association of Manufacturers and its resolution should be a warning to that element not to be arbitrary in affairs which concern the Republican party rather than the *ECONOMIST*.—Indianapolis "Journal."

Perhaps a careful reading of the statement of President Search as to what the National Association of Manufacturers did and did not do on the subject of Tariff revision might suggest to the "Journal" that the "warning" in question applies not so much to the friends as to the enemies of Protection.

In dropping Bryanism the Democrats, to do justice to the country, might take up patriotism and progress.—Buffalo "Evening News."

How to Avoid Trouble.

Rightly the Philadelphia "Record" contends that Tariff discrimination in the form of special trade treaties is attended with grave disadvantages and dangers. The question of international comity is involved in such a policy, even though the "favored nation" clause does not apply to the provisions of reciprocal commercial conventions. The "Record" asks:

What would be more iniquitous in trade (save piracy) than discrimination in favor of France against England, whose doors are wide open to the products of this country?

The consideration that the reduction of duty on a particular product of any nation would involve a like reduction on the same product of all other nations on a footing of commercial comity with the United States is what prevented the Republicans of the Senate from ratifying or even considering the French treaty. They saw in it an opening wedge to split the Dingley Tariff system, or, at least, the certainty of serious complications with other nations whom the treaty would injuriously affect. It is this consideration that stands as a mountain in the way of the boasted reciprocity which [some] Protectionists propose to substitute for Tariff Reform. There can be no reduction of duty on the beet sugar of Russia under reciprocity without making the same reduction for all other countries of Europe producing beet sugar. Of course, this country could violate the principle of genuine reciprocity by discriminating in favor of Russia, but such discrimination against better customers would be too manifestly in violation of our own interests to be undertaken.

Devoted as it is to the doctrine of Free-Trade, the "Record" does not favor the roundabout and piecemeal scheme of reciprocity treaties, because, on the principle that we must treat everybody alike, such treaties would be certain to involve this country in endless controversy and complication with foreign nations. The sure and safe way to avoid trouble is to stick to the only plan of reciprocity sanctioned by the Republican platform—namely, reciprocity "in articles which we do not ourselves produce." That way lies peace, security and prosperity.

Products of Protection.

In spite of the immense increase in trolley lines in every city and suburb often paralleling the steam railroads, the latter are doing more business than ever before. The increased business is in freight. Freight is the product of manufacture and agriculture. Manufacture and agriculture are the products of Protection, with labor and wages all along the line.

If Edward Atkinson can have his way the Democrats will make Free-Trade the "paramount" issue of campaigns between now and 1904. Since Aguilnaldo has surrendered the "aunties" are well nigh disconsolate.—Camden (N. J.) "Post-Telegram."

The Late Person C. Cheney.

In the death, on the 19th of June, 1901, of the Hon. Person C. Cheney the Republican party loses one of its foremost men, and Protection loses one of its stoutest friends and supporters. For several years past Gov. Cheney had been an active and potent force in the councils of his party and in the affairs of THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE. One of the original incorporators, he was from the date of organization to the day of his death a member of the Executive Committee and also of the Board of Managers of THE TARIFF LEAGUE. Gov. Cheney was seventy-five years old. He had been ill since the death of his wife, which occurred several weeks ago. Besides having been Governor of New Hampshire Mr. Cheney had served as United States Senator and as United States Minister to Switzerland, under President Harrison. He was widely known in manufacturing and banking circles as well as in political life. Mr. Cheney was born in Holderness, N. H. His father was a well-known paper maker. This pursuit the son followed, and at the time of his death he was the head of the P. C. Cheney Company, one of the leading concerns in the paper industry of the East. From early life Mr. Cheney had been interested in politics, and in 1853 he was elected to the Legislature. He served in the Civil War until serious sickness in 1863 caused his retirement. After the war he came to Manchester to live, and in 1872 he was elected Mayor. Previously he had served as railroad commissioner. In 1875 he was elected Governor, and in 1886 he was appointed United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, and in 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention.

Since 1892 he had been a member of the Republican National Committee. In December, 1892, he was appointed Minister to Switzerland, where he served until June, 1893.

In the course of a feeling and fervid tribute to the memory of Gov. Cheney, written for the Manchester "Mirror" by Hon. Henry Putney, the following occurs:

He was a rare man, in whom purity of character, greatness of soul, goodness of heart, clearness of head and readiness of hand were so combined that all who knew him intimately loved him, and all who were in any way associated with him admired him; and while he lived more than the allotted age of man, and did vastly more than any man's share of work, the feeling that he cannot be spared is general and the sense of personal loss caused by his death is widespread, sincere and deep.

He was a self-made man. His principal inheritance from his parents was his character, shaped by their training and example. He was pure in mind, in word and in deed. He

made no loud professions; he did not pose as a reformer; he did not shout to others to turn from the error of their ways and walk in his path; but he lived the life of purity, honesty, sobriety and reverence for holy things, every day and hour, an example to be followed by the right-minded and pure-hearted.

He built up and for forty years directed a great industry with far-reaching radiations, and in doing it he established a reputation for integrity, fair dealing and regard for the rights of others which was never dimmed by the storms of business panics or the stress of hard times. His employees were always the objects of his kind regard and good treatment and were under all circumstances his friends. His prosperity was theirs, and if adversity overtook him he shielded them from it as much as possible.

He was an honest partisan and a thorough-going politician. He believed that it was essential to the welfare of the country that the Republican party should govern it, and he never failed to do all he could to promote Republican success. He not only gave freely of his money but he was active and earnest in caucuses and conventions, and tireless in all the laborious detail work of campaigns.

He was one of the master spirits of THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE and Home Market Club, and few others had so much to do with fashioning those portions of the Tariff bills in which New England was vitally interested. He was a man of superb courage. Danger never weakened him. Disaster never appalled him. He was a man for emergencies. When the country needed defenders he was a soldier. When in 1874 his party found itself in what appeared to be a hopeless condition, and there was no one else who dared assume its leadership, he took its banner and led it to victory as no other could have done. When in 1893 he found his business wrecked in the general collapse, although more than sixty years of age, he addressed himself to its rescue and restoration with all the courage and spirit of youth. Whenever there was something good to dare and do from which others shrank, he was ready.

The death of such a man is an irreparable loss to those who knew him. Others will occupy the places he filled. Others will build upon the foundations he laid. But who will say that another will be to his associates what he was?

Greatest Consuming Nation.

The population of the world is about 1,600,000,000; of the United States, 77,000,000, or about one twentieth. Yet we consume about one-third of the whole world's products. Why? Because we do forty-nine fiftieths of our own work, make big money and live like lords.

Ex-Congressman Breckenridge believes that the only way to defeat the Republican party in this country is for the Democrats to wait until the farmers of India, Russia and Hungary shall have raised a good wheat crop.—Hornellsville (N. Y.) "Times."

The Democrats pretend to believe that McKinley is not popular with his party, and they tell great stories of the pending rebellions within the Republican ranks. A Democratic editor can be very funny without knowing it, and without meaning it.—Lawrence (Kans.) "Journal."

A Suggestive Hint.

While in Philadelphia last week Mr. John Hodge, secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Amalgamated Association, had something to say concerning his observations in this country. Mr. Hodge came here to visit the great steel producing plants of the United States and to ascertain the cause of American superiority in this branch of manufacture. After acknowledging the advantages which American producers possess in more and better machinery than is used by British producers, Mr. Hodge said:

The Carnegie plants, at Pittsburgh, are away ahead of anything Great Britain has. The largest plant in my country is that of the Steel Company of Scotland, which operates forty open hearth furnaces. Few British plants own their own furnaces, and the advantage of American manufacturers in the use of molten metal in steel making over English steel making is a great one in point of production. The condition of trade in England to-day is bad, but this is mostly due to the Boer war. British manufacturers do not dread American competition so long as the industrial conditions here are good. When the demand ceases here we fear that you will dump your overproduction on our markets.

As a guard against this danger of being compelled to compete with our overproduction surplus, British ironmongers look with marked favor upon the economic policy by which a home market is kept from being a dumping ground for foreign overproduction. It is odd that British steel makers should just now be thinking of adopting the precise method of Protection which our domestic Revisionaries are so eager to abandon, but so it is. Mr. Hodge says:

Our steel makers are favorable to a Tariff on imports such as the American manufacturer is Protected by. With many others, I am in favor of a reciprocity Tariff arrangement, and this is becoming very popular in England and has many supporters among the steel manufacturers and workers.

It must have been with profound astonishment that this British investigator learned that in the United States there is at present a considerable number of people who are striving for the abrogation of all Protective duties on iron and steel products. It is the hope of foreign manufacturers that through the success of this ill-judged movement they may be provided with a convenient dumping ground for their own surplus when business gets dull and prices fall. Mr. Babcock and his American admirers ought to take a hint from the frank expressions of Mr. Hodge.

"A new platform and a new leader," says Henry Watterson; "the old ones are shop-worn." This is in the best Wattersonian style, but would he suggest the new leader? The nearest he comes to it is to speak of Samuel J. Tilden, but he is dead.—Indianapolis "Journal."

Sound and Sensible in Every Way.

The significance of the action of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia on the subject of Tariff revision and reciprocity, taken in connection with the statement of President Search of the National Association of Manufacturers, given in another column, cannot but suggest itself to every mind. It means that the Philadelphia organization, the largest and most influential of its kind in the United States, is unalterably opposed to Tariff tinkering in any and all forms, whether by outright alteration of the schedules or by a scheme of special trade treaties which calls for a reduction of duties on competitive products. At a largely attended meeting of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, held on the evening of June 17, 1901, the following resolutions, previously adopted by the board of directors, were by a unanimous vote ratified by the club as a whole:

Whereas, The great and acknowledged prosperity which this country enjoys to-day is directly traceable to the Protective system under which our revenues are raised and our industries have been developed and the conditions created which have given us a commanding position in the world's trade; and

Whereas, This country by popular vote has many times and very recently recorded itself in favor of the Protective principle, so that this is no longer a mooted question; and

Whereas, Such imperfections as are inseparable from any Tariff law are more apparent than real, inasmuch as any Tariff schedule which may seem to be excessive or unnecessary becomes inoperative when the necessity for Protection ceases, thus automatically removing the burden; and

Whereas, The disastrous experience caused by the agitation for Tariff revision prior to and during 1894 is still fresh in our minds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia deprecates any attempt to revive Tariff legislation as a menace to our continued prosperity; and

Resolved, That should the alteration of any part of the Tariff schedules seem necessary in the judgment of the Industrial Commission now investigating the subject, the same should be taken out of politics and be made the subject of careful revision by a non-partisan Tariff commission; and

Resolved, That in adhering to the principle of reciprocity as originally formulated in the Republican platform of 1900, to wit: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets," and as expressed in existing laws operating through the Tariff, which provide for concession on articles not produced by ourselves in exchange for like concessions on our domestic products, having in view the preservation of the integrity of our home markets, we have a valuable means for the expansion of our world trade without injury to our industries.

The whole question of Tariff and reciprocity is contained in these resolutions. In them the attitude of the great body of industrial leaders throughout the United States is, we believe, accurately defined. There shall be no Tariff tinkering on the dishonest plea that the trust

evil may be thereby remedied, or for any other reason now apparent. There shall be no experiments in the line of foreign trade expansion which take from any domestic industry the measure of Protection guaranteed by the Tariff law as it now stands; no displacement of American labor, no decrease of employment and wages through the increased admission of foreign made goods competing with goods of a like character now being successfully produced in this country. Sound Republican doctrine, sound Protection, sound patriotism, sound practical, business common-sense!

Wise Men of the South.

Significant signs of changed and changing sentiment among the business men of the South are afforded by the expressions of numerous delegates to the Southern Industrial Convention recently held in Philadelphia. Very evidently the South does not want Tariff agitation. It is well satisfied with things as they are. Among the delegates who voiced the opinion of the business South on this question President Hargrove said:

The political situation in the South is different now from a few years ago. With development comes modification. The South's views on Tariff are becoming modified. Therefore we feel no hesitation in supporting a commission whose duty it is not to alter radically the Tariff conditions, but to inquire into circumstances that would require amendment without a general revision.

J. B. Gibson, secretary of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, Ala., whose excellent paper on the steel and iron manufacture of the South received so much commendation on Thursday, said:

I believe that resolution embodied the feeling of the business men of the South. We are tired of Tariff agitation. Besides, our industries are growing, and we do not mind Protection at all. We want our sugar Protected. Antagonism to Protection is not strong. No one, I think, wants the question stirred up. We are getting along well, and we shrink from the inevitable depression that accompanies this agitation. If it seems strange for Southerners to ratify a Republican policy, remember that it is the new South that does so.

William H. Lyler of Richmond, Va., said:

Down in Virginia the Tariff issue is something we want to keep on sleeping. Business men dread having the question of rates come up politically. It paralyzes trade.

Colonel Charles P. Lane of Huntsville, Ala., journalist and politician, said:

Leave out the colored voter question and you have the South working practically along the same lines as the North. I firmly believe that Free-Trade is expiring. With the growth of industries comes the need of Protection. Some of the rates may not be perfect, but it is better to let them rest so than have the depression which comes with Tariff agitation. The country is prosperous now—why endanger that prosperity?

J. C. Crisp of Beeville, Texas, said:

No one around my neighborhood is very anxious to stir up the Tariff. Let the Industrial Commission look after the matter. It would be inimical to continued prosperity to raise it as an issue.

Edward D. Pierce, president of the Laurel Business League, Laurel, Miss., delegate from the youngest town of the State, and whose address upon that fast-growing city and its possibilities made a most favorable impression, said:

No Tariff issue for Laurel. It's getting factories and improvements fast now, and we want more of them. We don't want them endangered by any slump of values caused by Tariff agitation. As it stands now Laurel is a first-class place for Northern capital. We don't want to alter that condition. The convention in that resolution voiced the sentiment of our business men, and, as we are a representative town, it follows of Mississippi.

Judge J. C. Pugh of Shreveport, La., said:

Northerners are Protectionists. We invite Northern capital and Northern enterprise. There you have it. Now that the colored question is dormant, your most rabid Protectionist could come down and speak before our people and not be interrupted. They are open to conviction on that question. I do not believe that Louisiana wants any Tariff agitation.

Northern Revisionaries might sit at the feet of these Southern business men and learn wisdom.

Commercial Isolation.

In an article deprecating the growing conviction in the South that the same kind of Protection which has built up the manufactures and wealth of the world would be also good for that section of our country, the New York "Times" warns them that they "in so doing lose sight of the fact that the logical result of Protection would be commercial isolation."

Logic is defined as the science of the distinction of true from false reasoning. If the result of the Dingley Tariff has effected the commercial isolation of this country the logical result of developing the manufactures and wealth of the South might be its commercial isolation. But the article in question is headed "Increasing Exports from the South," but the increase as shown has occurred since the Dingley Tariff went into effect, and we all have been assured that if we don't buy we can't sell.

The fact is there is no logic in, about, nor anywhere near the assertion that Protection leads to commercial isolation. The editor of the "Times" has apparently mistaken Mr. Gladstone's advice that we grow more cheap cotton and wheat for logic.

An American grain elevator is to be built at Leith, Scotland. Another instance of the "American peril."—Davenport (Ia.) "Republican."

LEAVE THE TARIFF ALONE!

Dangers of Revision Strikingly Set Forth by a Clear-Headed, Practical Business Man.

Editor AMERICAN ECONOMIST: It is not surprising that the opponents of American prosperity, industry and progress, found, heretofore, chiefly in the Democratic party, should again cry out for "Free-Trade" or "Tariff reform." It would be a matter of surprise if the Democratic party failed to repeat their past folly by assailing a Tariff for the Protection of American labor and industries, a policy that has produced our phenomenal prosperity and has created for our country a supremacy in commerce, finance and manufactures. While prosperity exists there can be no success for the Democratic party. It is only through disaster, calamity and distress that they can hope for success. Hence the clamor, as usual, for the reduction of the Tariff.

But what is more surprising than all is that there can be found among the supposed advocates of a Protective Tariff any who would, probably without knowing it, join the Democratic and Free-Trade hosts in advocating Tariff reform, otherwise Tariff reduction. The only charitable excuse for them is that they possess but a superficial knowledge of the principle involved in our economic conditions or of the Protective policy. For it is to be hoped that if they knew the inevitable result that would follow the removal of Protection from any competitive manufacture or production they would swiftly change their views.

It seems that even some of the leading advocates of Protection fail to understand why it is that we are able to export certain manufactures, such as iron and steel, and because we do not import these commodities they would therefore remove the Tariff, asserting that as it is not now needed it should be removed. If, in the first place, it is not needed, what is the necessity for its removal? The natural inference for this demand would be that they wish to admit free of duty these competitive commodities, and, if so, their admission must inevitably curtail our volume of production and employment of labor.

It would be well for those who argue that because we are exporting manufactures a Protective Tariff is not needed, to carefully study the subject. They will find that until the rate of wages and cost of material and everything that enters into the cost of production are equalized, the Protective feature cannot be removed without danger to both industry and labor, as well as national progress and prosperity.

Experience shows that the equalization of the cost of production by Pro-

tecting our industries with a Tariff has enabled us to increase the volume of manufacture. The cost of production decreases in proportion to the increase of the volume. Hence, by reason of Protection, we are able not only to increase the volume and decrease the cost to a degree that enables us to retain our own home market, but even in some lines to invade the foreign markets, while at the same time maintaining the high rate of American wages and, as a consequence, also vastly increasing the demand for labor.

Instead of talking about modifying or reducing the Tariff, it might be wise to consider increasing the duty on many articles of manufacture that are not adequately Protected. We are now importing annually about \$500,000,000 worth of competitive commodities which we could, should and would manufacture with adequate Protection. Those who, while claiming to advocate a Protective Tariff, at the same time advocate readjustment by reducing, and on some articles removing it entirely, might use their time more profitably and serve their country better by turning their attention to such lines of manufacture as really need more Protection, rather than to those supposed not to need Protection, and which, as Tariff reformers vaunt, can stand alone.

Again, there are some who proclaim that they are in favor of a Protective policy, and yet are urging the negotiation of what they choose to designate reciprocity treaties, the terms of which are directly at variance with Protection, and to a greater or less degree lean toward Free-Trade. It is beyond the bounds of reason to suppose that any treaty or laws can be framed whereby cheaper competitive commodities can be admitted free, or partly free, of duty, without injury to our country, and without a corresponding benefit to our competitors, and at the same time striking a deadly blow to the high wages of American working men and women. At all hazards and against every other interest the maintenance of the highest rate of wages must be sustained. And it goes without saying that, inasmuch as the prosperity of every nation is measured by the prosperity of its toilers, who create the market, being the consumers, consequently the higher the rate of American wages the greater will be our market and our prosperity. Hence those who desire that the present prosperity of our country shall continue will carefully guard our Protection system against the assaults of its opponents, and the ill-judged and ill-considered ideas and suggestions of unwise, so-called, advocates.

Now is the time for all true Americans to be vigilant. They should not allow the fallacious doctrines of visionary theorists nor the schemes of the blatant

demagogue to induce them to abandon the only true policy, that of Governmental Protection against cheap foreign production and cheap foreign labor. Judging from the bitter experience of the disastrous years of the Cleveland administration, it needs no prophet to foretell the financial and business prostration that would surely follow any reduction of the Tariff to a rate that will close our mills and open our home market to the foreign producer. No workingman endowed with ordinary reasoning power can fail to perceive the peril to his own welfare should the Protection to his wages, which can only be maintained through the medium of a Protective Tariff, be removed or reduced. The American workingman should, if he does not, know that it is his high rate of wages that makes a Protective Tariff absolutely necessary. If the American scale of wages was as low as that of his foreign competitors there would be no necessity for a Protective Tariff.

Some of our good people permit themselves to be considerably exercised over the statement that our exports are sold at lower prices than at home. The truth of this statement might be questioned, for generally it is the jobbing or wholesale price that is quoted, not the price to the consumer. But even if the statement was entirely true—and the reason, apparently, for its promulgation is to create discontent—what American workingman should complain? Does it not cost labor to produce these exports, even if they were given away? If these exports increase employment, does not that increase the home market for the farmers and every branch of business? The American people can stand this kind of business as long as our manufacturers can do so without injury. Our main consideration is to keep our mills going and our people employed, otherwise retrogression will follow.

Again, there are some of our good people, also some of our leading statesmen, who tremble at the mere mention of the word "retaliation" and fear to assert our natural right, our sovereign rights, for fear of retaliation. Retaliation on the part of any nation of Europe, or all combined, would result in far more injury to them than to our country. As said before, we import about \$500,000,000 worth of competitive commodities from them. To cut off or cut down this vast importation would surely not result in an injury to America. Such threats on the part of Europe should cause no fear to the thinking American. We should proceed onward, minding our own business, and leaving other nations to mind theirs. We should be hampered by no treaties that retard our progress or that interfere with our sovereign rights on the land or on the

sea. We should shield the interests of both with Governmental Protection.

W. S. MANNING.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14, 1901.

Those Vulgar Officials.

The "vulgar" customs officials in New York, so designated by the "Ledger," with their "innately disgraceful regulations," continue to make some interesting discoveries, throwing a flood of light on the "Ledger's" contention that passengers' declarations should be accepted as true without the examination of their baggage.

Within a few days the following cases have come to light: A lady declared that in dutiable goods she had only three dresses, valued at \$225; but the examiner appraised the baggage at \$800, and the lady paid \$430 duty without protest. Another woman declared \$2,500 in dutiable goods, while the examiner found \$10,000 worth, on which \$5,590 in duty was paid without protest. Another woman declared "some dresses, value unknown;" the examiner found new merchandise valued at \$4,000, on which \$2,600 in duties were paid.

In regard to the charge that some persons are favored it may be stated that a very prominent woman, with an order from Washington that she should be shown the "courtesies of the port," declared wearing apparel valued at \$400; the examiner found wearing apparel and personal effects valued at \$1,800; household effects, \$1,900, and assessed duties of \$1,610, which were paid. Her companion declared "nothing dutiable," but paid \$630 in duties. "Courtesies of the port" do not allow any one to escape a dollar of legitimate duty. The customs officials are enforcing the law impartially, and deserve credit for their good work.—Philadelphia "Press."

Dangers of Tariff Tinkering.

An opening of the gates to Tariff reduction is always followed by mistakes which cost the country dearly. Tariff reductions always unsettle trade, create mistrust and confusion, and have invariably been followed by periods of depression. The working masses have learned that the cry that a reduction of duties cheapens the price of the necessities of life is fallacious. When prices decline, wages immediately follow, employment becomes scarce and labor pays dearly.

The contrast between conditions under the present Tariff and those which marked the reign of the Wilson bill is too recent to be forgotten. Under the present Tariff American trade has largely increased. It would be folly to imperil the interests of the many to oblige the few.—Philadelphia "Item."

RUSSIAN TARIFF RETALIATION.

Clear Case of Unwarranted Discrimination Against the United States.

The action of the Russian Government in imposing higher Tariff rates upon certain imports from the United States is conveniently described as retaliation. It is not at all evident, however, that the description is strictly accurate. Retaliation is the giving of like for like. Upon the face of it, then, to impose a higher Tariff in return for a higher Tariff is retaliation. But it will be best to look beneath the surface and see the grounds upon which, in the respective cases, the higher rates are imposed. If those grounds are not alike, the word retaliation is a misnomer. As to the ground on the side of the United States there can be no doubt, despite various efforts to conceal or to confuse it. This Government is contending for the principle of equal dealings with all countries. It means to impose equal Tariff rates upon imports from all countries. But in order to maintain such equality it is necessary to take into account whatever export bounties are paid by foreign countries. If two countries are sending us their goods without any export bounties, or any such device, our Tariff rates must be equal to them both. But if one pays an export bounty upon its goods, in order to be just to the other we must increase our Tariff rates upon the bounty aided goods to an extent equivalent to the bounty. And that is what this country is doing in the case of Russian sugar. In the case of Russian petroleum, which we do not in fact import at all, a duty is nominally imposed because Russia imposes a duty upon American petroleum.

Russia, on the other hand, began in March last to impose higher duties upon American iron and steel products, not on any such ground of equity and equalization, but simply for the reason that we had, no matter on what ground, raised our Tariff upon her sugar. In other words, she raised her Tariff against our iron and steel because we would not give her preferentially low rates on her sugar. Instead of being identical, the two grounds are therefore entirely different and contrary to each other. The United States demand is for equal rates to all. The Russian demand is for special rates in Russia's favor, under penalty of special rates against the United States. Nor is there less difference between the grounds in the later case. The United States put a nominal Tariff upon Russian petroleum, because Russia had already put a Tariff upon United States petroleum. Thereupon Russia put a higher Tariff upon American resin and bicycles. The United States contention

is that if Russia taxes our petroleum we are entitled to tax hers. Russia, on the other hand, insists that if we tax her petroleum—nominally but not actually, since we do not import it—she is entitled to tax not only our petroleum, but also our resin and bicycles—which she does import to a limited extent. Here again there is a radical contrast between the attitudes of the two countries. Instead of retaliation, strictly speaking, then, the action of Russia might more properly be described as aggression.

The incident is, of course, to be regretted, since it gives rise to an appearance of antagonism between the United States and a country with which it earnestly desires to remain on the friendliest of terms, and also because it may entail some slight diminution of American trade with Russia. It is doubtful, however, if the antagonism will ever go any further than appearances, and if, indeed, the appearances will become at all grave or menacing. As to the loss of American trade, that is of even less significance, for the reason that it is likely to be on the whole infinitesimal. There was much talk last winter and in the early spring about the ruin of our trade with Russia because of the countervailing sugar Tariff and Russia's raising of the rates upon American iron and steel. As a matter of fact, we believe there has been not a loss, but a gain in our sales to Russia since that incident. How great our trade with Russia is in resin and bicycles figures at hand do not make exactly plain, but it seems at most to be no more than a few hundred thousand dollars a year, the total loss of which would not figure perceptibly in our annual trade returns, and would scarcely be felt by the houses engaged in those particular branches of our export trade.—New York "Tribune."

Democracy Is—What?

"Will the Democrats of South Carolina hold with Senator Tillman that Democracy is Populism or will they hold with Senator McLaurin that Democracy is Republicanism?" asks the New York "World," and adds the hope that they will "hold with some new and trustworthy leader that Democracy is Democracy."

Nothing which the Democrats can read in their last two national platforms can convince them that Democracy is Republicanism, but there is much to suggest that Democracy is a varioloid form of Populism. If the people of South Carolina were really wise they would hold that Democracy is political paresis and fall in line with soundness and prosperity by electing two Republicans to represent them in the House of States.—Buffalo "Evening News."

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS.**Not Tariff Agitation, but the Right Sort of Reciprocity Is What They Want.**

If there has at any time been any room for doubt as to where the Manufacturers' Club stands upon the question of the maintenance of a Protective Tariff, the action which that organization has just taken removes it, and leaves no pretext for any further misrepresentation upon the subject. By a unanimous vote the club has placed itself on record as opposing any modification of the present Tariff, or any agitation to that end, and as favoring the policy of a judicious and mutually advantageous reciprocity.

This agrees precisely with the view of the question which was recently presented by Mr. Theodore C. Search in his capacity of president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and upon which we took occasion at the time approvingly to comment. Mr. Search, in his address, advocated the extension of the principle of reciprocity in accordance with the programme long ago, at the instance of Mr. Blaine, adopted by the Republican party, and at this time warmly favored by no less a person than the President himself. What Mr. Search said was promptly seized upon by the Free-Trade papers and construed by them as an indication that the Protectionists were preparing to abandon the ground which they have always heretofore occupied, but of course there was no justification for any such interpretation. In the same speech Mr. Search had been careful to reassert his unabated loyalty to and confidence in the Protective policy and his unshaken belief in the necessity for its perpetuation. He deprecated, as the Manufacturers' Club has deprecated now, any modification of the Tariff or any agitation looking in that direction, and he pointed out that, so far from the Protective system being incompatible with the enforcement of the policy of Protection, it furnished the only basis upon which a reciprocal arrangement could be established.

That is the view which has been embodied in the resolutions which the Manufacturers' Club has now adopted, and it may be hoped that hereafter the position of the manufacturers of Philadelphia upon this question may be neither misrepresented nor misunderstood. They are opposed to the opening of any agitation upon this issue. They don't want the Tariff changed, and they don't want any talk about changing it, because they know how instantly and injuriously any such discussion affects the course of business. At the same time they appreciate the importance, and indeed the necessity, for retaining

and extending our hold upon the foreign market, and they are heartily in favor of opening "our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets." That seems to be sufficiently explicit and intelligible.—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

Reciprocity Treaties Again?

It would be interesting to know the facts in the case of the alleged reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and Germany. We find it difficult to believe that our Ambassador at Berlin is seriously encouraging the German Government in this regard, at least upon his own motion. If he has kept in touch with the representatives of American thought and purpose, he must know that the so-called reciprocity treaties have been set aside by the Senate. If he has carefully examined the organic law of the land, he must believe that the Senate and the State Department cannot enact laws to create a public revenue. In a word, there seems to be absolutely nothing to warrant the faintest hope that any treaty of the kind mentioned will ever acquire the force of law, and yet if we may accept half the statements contained in our foreign press reports, Mr. White, United States Envoy to Germany, is gravely confabulating with the authorities at Berlin, alternately exalted and depressed by developments within the Empire.

The language of the Constitution seems to be unmistakable. It provides that laws intended to create a public revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and while the Senate is authorized to offer amendments to such laws, the concurrence of the House is indispensable to their validity. If there be in all this a hook upon which to hang Tariff laws made by the State Department and the Senate, acting in collusion and without the knowledge and consent of the House, we are too dullwitted to discern it. Nevertheless, Ambassador White is said to be solemnly pushing the reciprocity negotiations, and the wires are warm with messages of *rapprochement* and tender yieldings and all the rest of the affectionate folderol which makes diplomacy so beautiful and bright a thing.—Washington "Post."

The wool sales at Price yesterday averaged over 11 cents. This, of course, is not as high as wool raisers have got at some times, and it is below the average for wool under this Republican administration, but it is so much higher than the average under the Democratic administration that preceded it that it takes the cheek of a mump sufferer for a Democrat to speak of low prices for wool.—Salt Lake City "Tribune."

IT DIDN'T WORK.**Canada's Experience With Free-Trade as a Trust Remedy.**

The Toronto "News" calls attention to the fact that certain reductions made in the Tariff in that country have not had the expected effect of lowering prices of commodities, nor have they been advantageous to the country. For instance, the "News" says, "the duty on coal was reduced and the price of the article has gone up; the duty on binder twine was cut in two, and the price increased one-half; it was then put on the free list, and it went up again; the duty on fence wire was reduced, and the farmers have since then been complaining of increased prices. Nearly every reduction in Tariff has been followed by increase in prices."

The advocates of Tariff reduction argue that the increased prices are due to combinations, and not to reductions in the duty; but whether this is so or not, it is certain that the duty reduction did not check the advance. It appears that when the Laurier Government assumed power they asked for privilege to place on the free list any article, the price of which has been enhanced unduly by a monopoly. In respect to the articles enumerated above, the remedy, as the Toronto paper expresses it, "was applied before the disease broke out"—but it didn't work. "Some people," adds the "News," "go so far as to blame the remedy for starting the disease. At any rate the situation is confusing, and we can hardly blame the Government for refusing to make further reductions in the Tariff, their experiments having proven so very unsatisfactory to themselves and costly to the farmers."

The favorite cry of the Mugwumps and Tariff "reformers" in the United States is that trust-made articles should be placed on the free list. Is there any reason to believe that this remedy would be any more efficacious in the United States than it has proven to be in Canada? Better let well enough alone, and let the Tariff alone. The people of the United States are now prosperous. Business is booming in almost every line. Tariff agitation might knock this prosperity in the head, as it did in 1892 and 1893, without bringing the desired relief to consumers.—Minneapolis "Tribune."

Our Tariff game with Russia advances. It is now our move. But before moving we may show Russia that she is not playing according to rules.—Albany "Evening Journal."

Bryan should bear in mind the fact that no one is eligible to a niche in the Hall of Fame until he has died.—Helena (Mont.) "Record."

CURRENT NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

What the Editors of the Country Are
Saying About the Leading
Topics of the Day.

There is more or less silly talk on the Tariff question now being presented. To take for granted because President McKinley favors the extension of our foreign trade by reciprocity treaties, wherever possible, that he is any less a believer in a Protective Tariff than he ever was is to ignore facts. Reciprocity is the child of Protection. It is because we have a Protective Tariff that we have something to offer nations for commercial reciprocity.—Middle-town (Ind.) "News."

Since Mark Hanna has been made a colonel we don't see how Bryan could again refuse to meet Mark in debate on the ground that the Ohioan is not in his class. Both are colonels and one has seen as much service as the other.—Peoria (Ill.) "Journal."

The British manufacturer must be getting a bit tired of the advice: "Go to thy Uncle Samuel, thou sluggard, and learn to hustle."—El Paso (Texas) "Herald."

Perry Belmont's advice to the Democracy in favor of the removal from the party of Bryan and Croker is much like that of the surgeon who told a patient suffering from gangrene that it would be necessary to remove him from his diseased foot.—Providence (R. I.) "News."

The beet sugar industry is in accord with business generally and is rapidly expanding.—Blackfoot (Idaho) "Mail."

Mr. J. Ham Lewis says the Democratic ticket in 1904 will be Hill and Johnson; and now Mr. Bryan doesn't know whether to put the accent in Mr. Lewis' name on the J or the Ham.—San Francisco "Call."

Bryan talks of stumping Ohio for the Democrats. If he carries out his plan a larger Republican majority than ever can be confidently counted upon.—Providence (R. I.) "News."

The latest Populist Democrat is ex-Senator Towne, who has made a fortune in Texas oil. The Democracy will soon have no leaders left. Possibly, however, this may be an advantage.—Tunkhannock (Pa.) "Republican."

Under present economic arrangements the industrial and commercial interests of Alabama are expanding at a gratifying rate, and it is not likely these interests will agree to any disconcerting economies.—Sheffield (Ala.) "Reaper."

President McKinley got very close to the American people when he wrote his famous third-term message to the na-

tion. That is shown by the quick and appreciative response from political allies and opponents.—Boston "Journal."

Senator Vest said he "had hard work to swallow Bryan in 1900." We may expect to learn from an early issue of the "Commoner" that Senator Vest is no Democrat.—Kansas City (Mo.) "Journal."

The word emperor is so engrossed upon the mind of Mr. Bryan that in the agony of his last political days he painfully gasps that work "Emperor" like it were the one cause of his ended career.—Fairfield (Ill.) "Republican."

In its onslaught on Protection, in regard to Porto Rican Tariff, the "Star" should be reminded that the Porto Rican Legislature had a chance of repealing it but refused.—Clyde (Kan.) "Herald."

Thomas Jefferson was the first and most pronounced imperialist this country ever had. This is a historical fact that cannot be successfully denied.—Sedalia (Mo.) "Capital."

Mr. Bryan had a relapse and his imperialistic fever is worse than ever. Poor fellow! His suffering is acute, but Dr. Time will cure him.—Birmingham (Ala.) "Times."

"Bradstreet's" says "late returns show that the United States still maintains its hold on first place in the list of exporting countries which it assumed in 1900." In the face of this record it does seem a trifle silly for the Free-Traders to indulge in head shaking and ominous hints of danger to our export trade which the policy of Protection threatens.—San Francisco "Chronicle."

The shipments of gold continue from New York to Europe, but it is nonsense. It will have to come back between now and spring to pay for wheat.—Binghamton (N. Y.) "Republican."

Representative Babcock's Tariff yacht is carrying too much canvas for her displacement and spars. When he runs into a stiff electoral breeze his craft won't have a rag left, and the skipper will be lucky if she isn't bottom up, with Babcock underneath.—New York "Press."

Russia has increased her Tariff on American bicycles. That is tough on the Russians, who are anxious to get ahead as fast and easily as possible.—Boston "Journal."

Sugar-beet culture in the Southern tier is making progress. It is stated that the beet sugar factory at Binghamton has under contract 4,000 acres, which are expected to yield 40,000 tons of beets. The first season the Binghamton factory was in operation it used 10,000 tons, the second 13,000 and the third 19,000. This looks like success.—Hornellsville (N. Y.) "Times."

TURNING TO THE TARIFF.

Free-Trade vs. Protection Certain to Be
an Issue in the Campaign
of 1904.

It is not unexpected that the Democracy should appear to be turning toward the Tariff as a "paramount issue." Though forced to abandon the Tariff as an issue in 1896, no one anticipated that it had permanently yielded. It thought it could better jam Free-Trade down the throats of the people by shouting free silver, just as four years later it thought it could secure free silver by crying "Imperialism." Ever so fearful of its own follies that it must mask them under some other name, the attack on the Tariff this time is to be made under the guise of fighting the trusts. There is no reason to believe that the Protective Tariff fosters the trusts, consequently all attacks on this line from whatever source must be repelled. The fact that Free-Trade England is overrun with trusts is sufficient reply to any argument that may be made. It proves they exist irrespective of Tariff, therefore the cause lies in some other direction.

But even if the Tariff were the "mother of the trusts," there would exist a great deal of hesitancy before any attack upon the existing Tariff laws should be made. We would naturally be more anxious to know what would be the effect of the abolition of a Protective Tariff among the minor concerns than upon the trusts. None of the trusts except those protected by patents have a monopoly. Every one of them has competition. As the trust, by reason of its strength, would be better able to stand the strain, is it not possible that the result of the abolition of Protective duties might drive the weaker competitor to the wall? We cannot trust to Democratic reasoning to believe that such will not be the case, for the Democratic policies as a rule always result exactly opposite from what they are represented to do. The logic of facts, therefore, would be that any Democratic policy to destroy the trusts would simply strengthen them, and it must be admitted that meddling with the Tariff, which always damages the weaker, is liable to produce just such a result.

As to the claim that American manufactures are sold abroad for less money than they are in this country, no one who examines the situation will find complaint. Such is the case, and the only deduction from it is that Americans will prefer to sell their products at home, or in the higher market, and consequently that what we sell abroad are surplus manufactures, manufactures in excess of the American demand. The proposition is, then, that we



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